

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES A. GARFIELD,**  
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**CHESTER A. ARTHUR,**  
Of New York.

## THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

President Hayes will leave Washington on the 1st of July for a trip to this Coast. This will be the first visit the Pacific Coast has ever had from the Chief Executive, and it is right and proper that we should do everything in our power to make the President's trip an agreeable one in every respect. Hayes' administration, on the whole, has been a good one for the country; not particularly brilliant, and yet of substantial benefit. He, himself, is a polished gentleman, thoroughly honest, and has had no desire but to so conduct affairs as to insure the greatest good to the greatest number. On his visit, let us welcome him in true Pacific Coast style.

## GARFIELD AS A SOLDIER.

The following extract from the history of the Forty-second Ohio Regiment gives an idea of the metal of which General Garfield is made:

Trying vainly to check the retreat (of Rosecrans) General Garfield was swept with his chief back beyond Rossville. But the chief of staff could not concede that defeat had been entire. He heard the roar of Thomas' guns on the left, and gained permission of Rosecrans to go around to that quarter and find the Army of the Cumberland. While the commander busied himself with preparing a refuge at Chattanooga for his routed army, his Chief of Staff went back, accompanied only by a staff officer and a few orderlies, to find whatever part of the army still held its ground and save what was left. It was a perilous ride. Long before he reached Thomas one of his orderlies was killed. Almost alone he pushed on over the obstructed road, through passers and pursued, found the heroic Thomas encircled by fire, but still firm, told him of the disaster on the right, and explained how he could withdraw his right wing and fix it upon a new line to meet Longstreet's column. The movement was made just in time, but Thomas' line was too short. It would not reach to the base of the mountain. Longstreet saw the gap, drove his column into it, and would have struck Thomas' line fatally in the rear. In that critical moment General Gordon Granger came up with Steedman's division, which moved in heavy columns, threw itself upon Longstreet, and after a terrific struggle, drove him back. The dead and wounded lay in heaps where those two columns met, but the army of General Thomas was saved. As night closed around the heroic Army of the Cumberland, General Garfield and Granger, enveloped in smoke, directed the loading and pointing of a battery of Napoleon guns, whose flash, as they thundered after the retreating columns of the assailants, was the last light that shone upon the battlefield of Chickamauga.

## A Place Prepared for General Grant

Some of the Democrats now talk of arranging General Grant's future for him on a permanent and honorable basis by a bill which will probably be introduced early in December, creating the place for him of General of the Retired list, with a handsome salary for life. There is no doubt that a bill to this effect will meet with general acceptance on the Democratic side.

The Eureka Leader says Hon. Thomas Wren has received his commission under the broad seal of the United States as Centennial Commissioner for the State of Nevada at the centennial celebration of the signing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary War, which is to take place in New York, in 1882, with a pomp and circumstance that bids fair to eclipse the centennial celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, in 1876.

The census shows that in Elko, Tascara and Cornucopia there has been a considerable decrease in the population. The other towns and the agricultural districts hold their own.

The Eureka Leader has entered upon its fifth volume. The Leader deservedly occupies a leading position among the newspapers of the State.

A meeting of Republican leaders at White Sulphur Springs during the coming month is reported to be in contemplation.

H. Donnelly, has been reappointed and will succeed Mr. Read in the Superintendency of the Eureka Consolidated.

## STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Elko Post has the following to say of the State University:

The Hon. C. C. Stevenson, of Storey county, one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention and a member of the Board of Regents, arrived here last Tuesday morning, and spent the day with the resident Regents in examining the scholars at the University. They also made a critical examination of the University buildings, dormitory and grounds. Mr. Stevenson was much pleased with the condition of the property and the improvements made since his last visit. We had the pleasure of being present during the examination of the pupils under the care of Professor Dorey. The examination was most thorough in every branch that comes within the scope and purposes of the school, particularly in the higher branches of mathematics, in geography, history and English grammar, in all of which the pupils showed great proficiency, more particularly the young ladies in attendance.

The plot of ground upon which the University buildings are erected contains some twenty-one acres, of which number fourteen acres were covered with upwards of 2,200 loads of manure. The first plowing or breaking up of the ground was made to the depth of fourteen inches. The past Spring the ground was replowed at right angles with the former plowing, and harrowed three times, in which condition it was sown with timothy and alfalfa, then again harrowed and laid off in lands six feet apart, with a system of ditches so as to make irrigation easy and perfect. The grasses are already up, and give promise of a fine crop. Quite a large number of native trees have been planted around the University and dormitory buildings. Both of the buildings have been thoroughly overhauled, repaired in every particular, and repainted, and are now in splendid condition for the comfort and convenience of the scholars in attendance. Some necessary outbuildings have been erected, and the fences inclosing the grounds have been repaired; in fact, everything has been done by the Regents to make both the schoolrooms and dormitory pleasant and convenient for scholars from a distance. The dormitory is in charge of a matron who will make it pleasant for boarders attending school.

It is hoped by the Board of Regents that the friends of education in this State will not overlook the advantages of a home school, particularly those of Eastern Nevada, who show their appreciation of the advantages offered by the State by sending their sons and daughters to the University at Elko, where the cost is much less than in other localities. There are no finer or more comfortable schoolrooms or dormitory, or better facilities for education, than are here. These advantages are presented to the sons and daughters of Nevada free of all charges, except the single item of board, which has been put at the low price of \$25 per month in advance. It now remains for the parents and guardians of Eastern Nevada children to say whether our University shall be a success or not. The present term closes on the 26th instant. The number of scholars in attendance during the past session has been an average of twenty-eight.

## OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Under this heading the Elko Post comments as follows:

At the last session of our State Legislature a bill was passed placing the county officers throughout the State upon salaries. Under this statute every citizen who aspires to a county office can know just what his compensation will be, and there will probably be less money spent by candidates to secure their election. At the same time, let it be borne in mind that the salaries are generous for the work to be performed, while ample provision is made for deputies in cases where their services are absolutely needed. There will be no lack of candidates under the new law, although they are rather slow in coming to the front with their names. One effect of the arrangement will be, we believe, to purify the election and secure to the people the services of men best qualified to perform the duties of the various offices. The salaries of the officers of Elko county will be, after January 1, 1891, as follows: Sheriff, \$4,000 per year; County Clerk, \$2,400; District Attorney, \$2,000; County Treasurer, \$2,400; Recorder and Auditor, \$2,400; County Assessor, \$3,600; Superintendent of Schools, \$600; County Commissioners, each, \$600. The Sheriff may appoint an Under Sheriff at a salary of \$150 per month. The Board of County Commissioners may allow deputies in the various county offices, when in their judgement they are needed, at a compensation not exceeding \$4 per day each.

## A Prosperous Year.

The year 1879 will long be remembered as one of unusual prosperity in the United States. In most cases, the crops were unprecedently large, and good prices as a rule were received for them. We had a surplus of nearly everything, when there was a deficiency abroad. So Europe took our agricultural products and paid us in gold like a man. The result was the addition of some \$75,000,000 to our stock of the precious metals from abroad. The manufacturing interests felt the effect of the sale of the crops, and there was a good domestic and foreign demand for nearly all kinds of manufactured goods. The reports of the New York Produce Exchange for 1879, recently presented, show the importance of the grain trade last year. The arrivals of grain, flour and meal at New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Montreal, in 1879, amounted to 332,485,400 bushels, the largest aggregate in the history of these ports. Of this quantity 163,134,809 bushels arrived in New York. Thus it will be seen that New York handles fifty per cent. of the grain arriving at the Atlantic seaboard. The same remark applies to the export trade, the shipments from the above five ports last year amounting to about 250,000,000 bushels.—S. F. Bulletin.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

## THE BILL TO RESTRICT CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

(Eureka Leader, 16th.)

The Democratic press are assuming that this was essentially a Democratic measure, and that its ultimate defeat was due entirely to Republican influence and votes. Both premises are false and at this time a short and succinct history of the measure will not be out of place. The bill that passed was introduced into the House by a Republican, Hon. Thomas Wren, of Nevada. It limited the number of Chinese that might immigrate in any one vessel to 10. It was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, of which Good, of Virginia, was Chairman, and Willis, of Kentucky, a member, as were bills on the same subject introduced by Page, Davis and Luttrell, of California. Messrs. Davis, Page, Luttrell and Wren addressed the committee upon the Chinese question and the merits of their respective bills. Mr. Willis was given charge of the bill by the committee. Mr. Wren's bill, amended by the committee so as to extend the number that might be carried by any one vessel, from 10 to 16, was adopted by the committee and reported to the House by Willis as his bill, an act of extreme discourtesy to the real author. On its being reported from the committee Mr. Willis moved the previous question upon its passage, which was ordered by the House. Willis who had charge of the bill, was allowed one hour to speak upon it. By the custom of the House, he could allow other members of the House to occupy any portion of that time that he chose. Out of his time he allowed Townsend, of New York, a Republican who was known to be opposed to the bill, twenty minutes. He promised to allow Mr. Wren ten minutes, but failed to keep his promise; but did allow Page, a friend of the bill, ten minutes. The balance of the time he used himself and allowed to his Democratic colleagues. Upon the Republican side of the House great interest was manifested upon this subject, most of the Republicans being almost entirely unacquainted with the merits of the bill. But the measure had been seized upon by the Democratic majority as one out of which a little cheap capital might be manufactured on the Pacific Coast, and discussion was almost choked off by the operation of the previous question. Before the vote was taken Mr. Garfield offered to vote for the bill if amended slightly, but the Democratic majority refused to allow the slightest amendment. Upon the passage of the bill Mr. Garfield declined to vote, not because he did not believe that the immigration of Chinese should not be limited but because he thought that the bill would be slightly amended. Both Democrats and Republicans voted for the bill, and both Democrats and Republicans against it, and some prominent men of both parties did not vote at all. The bill as passed in the House was amended in the Senate and passed. When it came back from the Senate for the concurrence of the House in the Senate amendments, Messrs. Davis, Page and Wren had excellent reasons for believing that the Senate amendments to the bill were very objectionable to the President, and he would veto it if the amendment was not stricken out by the House and would sign it if it was stricken out. These three gentlemen called upon Mr. Willis and urged him to move the non-concurrence in the Senate amendment, and thus save the bill. This Mr. Willis, after consultation with Messrs. Luttrell and Wiggington, Democratic members from California, positively refused to do. The Senate amendment under Mr. Willis' leadership was concurred in and the President vetoed the bill. It failed to become a law because the requisite two-thirds vote could not be obtained to carry it over the veto. Both parties were represented in the vote for and against the veto. The Democratic majority refused to strike out the objectionable Senate amendment and save the bill because they desired more to put the onus of defeating anti-Chinese legislation on the Republican party, than they did to secure such a relief for their constituents. The bill that was passed was introduced in good faith by a Republican who had given the subject much thought and study, and who was honest and sincere in desiring to perfect and pass a measure that would be efficacious in stopping this Asiatic scourge. If Republican counsels had prevailed the measure in all its essential points would have become a law, and by this time the Chinese Question would have been removed from politics. This is exactly what the Democrats did not want, and by their jugglery it is still a political factor on this Coast, and the problem is yet to be solved. That this is the case is not the fault of the author of the bill, Hon. Thomas Wren, or of the Republican members of the Pacific Coast delegation.

Green's August Balm. It is a natural for people suffering with dyspepsia and liver complaint or any derangement of the digestive organs, such as "sour stomach," sick headache, habitual constipation, palpitation of the heart, heart burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc., to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. But if you will go to your druggist and get a bottle of Green's August Balm you will find immediate cure is as certain as you live. Sample bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue. Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve any case.

A BAD OPINION.—The Chicago Journal says: The report published a day or two ago, that a Republican meeting, called to rally the nominations of the Chicago Convention, at Montgomery, Ala., was forcibly broken up by a Democratic mob, is fully confirmed. Rotten eggs and pistols were the chief arguments used by these "chivalric" friends of free speech. Thus opens the campaign in the "solid South."

The Herald's Irish relief fund has reached \$334,336.

## Historic Doubts.

It has been strongly doubted whether Joan of Arc ever suffered the punishment that has made her a martyr, though details of her execution and last moments agree the "civic records" of Rouen. Several books have been published discussing the question. A Belgian lawyer, is the author of one of these. He contends that the historians—who have done nothing but copy each other in the narratives of her death—err exceeding in saying that it took place on the last day of May, 1473, the fact being that she was alive, and well many years after that date. There are good grounds, too, for believing that the pretty tale of Abelard and Heloise is a pure fiction.

Nobody has yet unriddled the mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask, and nobody seems likely to do so, while the identity of the writer of the "Junius" letters is as far from being settled as ever. These are two insoluble enigmas, impenetrable mysteries that baffle solution, and about which, perhaps the public has become tired of surmises. An extremely witty and characteristic anecdote of Lord Beaconsfield will bear repetition. An adherent from a distant county brought his two sons to the then Mr. Disraeli, and asked him to give them a word of advice on their introduction into life. "Never try to ascertain," said the illustrious statesman to the elder boy, "who was the man who wrote the Iron Mask, or you will be thought a terrible bore. Nor do you," turning to the second, "ask who was the author of 'Junius,' or you will be thought a bigger bore than your brother."

Walpole wrote an ingenious work to show—taking for his base the conflicting statements in history and biography—that no such person as Richard III. ever existed, or that if he did he could have been neither a tyrant or a hunchback. "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," was published in London in 1810, and created widespread amusement because of its amazing cleverness. Napoleon, who was at the time a captive at St. Helena, admired the composition greatly. Archbishop Whately and Sydney Smith were both reputed to be the author. Since the publication of that skit, numerous imitations have been issued, but none have shown much originality or literary skill, and have therefore vanished into the darkness or merited oblivion.

## Railroad Earnings.

The earnings of the great railroads of the country are considered fair tests of business prosperity. When these are small, it is safe to assume there is more or less depression in the commercial and industrial pursuit of the people; and when they are large, the reverse is expected. The journals especially devoted to railroad interests keep the run of these things pretty accurately, and carry forward and correct their statistical information from month to month. Most of the roads furnish monthly statements of gross earnings promptly, but there is more or less delay with others. The Railroad Gazette for June 4th has a table of figures of the earnings of 56 roads for April. This is a larger number than usually report so early. These 56 roads represent 31,400 miles of rail, or about 26 per cent. of the total in operation in the United States in that month. The earnings show an increase of 27 per cent. over the same month last year, which was also a good month. Part of this is due to the fact that the roads had 11 per cent. more track in operation, but the chief gain is from augmented business. The same general result appears by a comparison of the first four months of the year. It is noteworthy that every road has gained some.—[Bulletin.]

## THE CRADLE.

POOR.—At Camp Bidwell, Cal., June 16, 1880, to the wife of James W. Poor, a son.

## THE ALTAR.

FROST.—FAGG.—In Reno, June 16, 1880, by Rev. Charles McKelvey, Pastor of St. Paul's, of Glendale, to Miss Neddie Fagg, of Carson.

## To My Patrons.

SICKNESS in my family compels me to go to the country for a few days. My photographic gallery will be closed for about ten days. J. J. STINSON.

## Good Opening.

GOOD BUSINESS opportunity—\$100; property new and worth \$125 more than asked; business easily learned and pleasant. Probable monthly returns \$125 clear. Address for full particulars, Postal Box 153, Reno. j620-1w

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Independent Order of Odd Fellows  
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cline street, Reno, every Wednesday  
evening, at 8 o'clock. A musical attendance  
of members is requested. All visiting members  
of good standing, are cordially invited to attend.

R. W. ARM. N. G.  
A. L. HUMB, Secretary.

**I. O. O. F.**

**RENO LODGE NO. 19, IN**

Members here requested. All visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.  
J. M. FANAGAN, N. G.  
G. G. BROOKS, Secretary.

**C. A. R.**

**M**CPHERSON POST, NO. 12, G. A. R., meets the first Monday in every month, in Odd Fellows' Hall over Congregational Church. Bojourning comrades cordially invited to attend.  
A. A. EVANS, E. G.  
W. L. BROTEL, Adjt.

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A circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application to our Office, or of any of our Agents.

**JOHN F. LOHSE, Secretary.**  
Dec27-17

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	St. Croix.
<b>GLIMS:</b>	Jamaica.
Olive Tree.	<b>AND THE FRENCH LIQUOR:</b>
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Old Tom.	Standard Champagne.
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<b>CALIFORNIA WINKS:</b>	Ray French Champagne.
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Sherry.	Pine Fords.

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upon the Lone Star claim, and the same is now being prosecuted in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, Lake Mining District, Washoe county, Nevada, and in order to hold said provisions under the provisions of Section 324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the same now required to hold the same for the years ending May 1, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, and if within ninety days you fail to refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a condition, your interests in said claim shall become the property of the said claim, under said Section 279.

H. STEPHENS, Sr.  
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